



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**Index Verborum de Covarruvias Orozco: Tesoro de la Lengua Castellana o Española, Madrid, 1674-1673.** By John M. Hill, Associate Professor of Spanish in Indiana University. In the *Indiana University Studies*, Vol. VIII, Study No. 48, March, 1921. Pp. iv, 186.

Sebastian de Covarruvias Orozco was the most eminent lexicographer of the Golden Age of Spanish letters, and his dictionary is of such importance that no one can do satisfactory work in the Spanish classics without frequently consulting it. The first edition of the dictionary of Covarruvias, *Tesoro de la Lengua Castellana o Española*, appeared in 1611. In 1674 a second edition was published, with additions by Benito Remigio Noydens. The second edition, oddly enough, is now the rarer of the two.

It is the second edition of which Professor Hill has prepared an *index verborum*. This carefully prepared list, in alphabetical order, of all words that are defined or in any way explained in the dictionary of Covarruvias will be of great service to all Hispanists. The dictionary is full of valuable information, but much of the material is not arranged systematically, so that one might have spent hours hunting for a word that is hidden away somewhere, but with the aid of Professor Hill's index the word, if it be in the dictionary at all, can be found in short order. For this piece of careful, scholarly work all Hispanists are indebted to Professor Hill.

E. C. HILLS

**La Oración y sus Partes**, by Rodolfo Lenz. Centro de Estudios Históricos, Madrid, 1920, xx + 545 pp.

Although HISPANIA does not as a rule review scientific works of a purely philological character, our readers will welcome, I am sure, at least a brief notice of the important work of Lenz which appeared last year in Madrid with the above title. Dr. Lenz may not be known to some of our readers. He is a German professor who has spent most of his life in Chile as professor in the Instituto Pedagógico of the Universidad de Chile, and is one of the world's most distinguished hispanists. Heretofore he has especially distinguished himself in the fields of Spanish dialectology and folklore, but his studies in Spanish phonetics and grammar are also well known.

*La Oración y sus Partes* is a work of minute investigation into important problems of Spanish grammar, especially syntax, methodically presented from the viewpoint of the parts of speech, as the title indicates. The work is in reality a general treatise on grammar based on the parts of speech, each part of speech being studied separately and according to its syntax. Furthermore the author has attempted to study Spanish grammar in the light of linguistic psychology as expounded by Wundt. While in this respect it is not absolutely a new thing in Spanish philology, since after all syntax must be interpreted for the most part as a psychological process, it is the first time that a successful attempt has been made to harmonize Wundt's general theories with the linguistic phenomena of the Spanish language.

Professor Lenz is above all a teacher, and his work is especially valuable to Spanish teachers who are still struggling with the difficulties of the language. Its comparative character—comparisons being made on every page with Latin,